VXXI Wot.



BY AUTHORITY. [PUBLIC ACTS]

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Treaairy to borrow a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, or lo exchange a stock of four and one halfper cent, for a certain stock bearing an interest of six per cent.
Be it enacted by the Serate and House of Repre-

sentatives of the United States of America gress assembled. That the President of the United States he, and he is hereby, authorised to borrow, on or before the first day of Japuary next, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, at a rate of interest. payable quarterly, not exceeding four and one ball percention per anomin, six millions whereof reminurgable at the pleasure of the Government, at any time af er the thirty-first day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty eight; and * x millions at any time after the thirty-first day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to be applied, in addition to the moneys wideb may be in the Treasury at the time of borof the six percent, stock of the United States, of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen as may be redecinable after the first day of Janu

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Bank of the United States to lend the said sinu, or any part thereoffend it is bereby further declared that it shall be deemed a good execution of the said power to borrow, for the Secretacy of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to cause to be constituted certuicates of stock, signed by the Register of the Treasury, or by a Commissioner of Loans for the whole or any part thereof, bearing an intorest not exceeding four and one half per centum per annum, transferable and remaber able as aforesaid, and to couse the said cormicates to be sold. Provided. That no stock he sold under par.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That a subscription to the amount of tweive millions of dolhats of the six percent, stock of the year eighteen hundred and tidrteen, be, and the same is hereby, p. oposed; for which purpose books shall be opened at the Preasury of the United States, and at the thereafter, for such parts of the above mentioned description of stock as shall, on the day of subscription, stand on the books of the Treasury, and on those of the several loan offices, respectively; whoch subscription shall be effected by a transfer to the United States, in the manner provided by law for such transfers, of the credit or credits stancertificates of the stock so subscribed: Provided, It it all subscription by transfer of stock shall be cousdiered as part of the said twelve millions of dolt is authorised to be horrowed by the first sec-

their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein equal to the amount of the principal stock thus subserve bed, bearing an interest not exceeding feur and one half per centum per annum, payable quarterly from the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, transferable in ing tendency of the general government; and the same manner as is provided by law for the traus- that neither the state governments, nor the men fer of the stock subscribed, and sucject to redemp- whe administer them, are, with impunity, to be tio i, at the pleasure of the United States, as lotlows, one-half at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hondred and twenty-emid, and the remainder at any time after the thirty first day of December, in the year one thousand eight thindred and twenty-time: Provided. That no remibursement shall be made, except for fol Kenticky, at their late session, by Robert the whole amount of such new certaicate, not unand oterat beast six months, politic notice of such the intend of remains remaint. And it shads be the unit al sums by them subscribed beyond the amount of seen, on the face of the production, sufficient the certificates or four and one half per cent, stock evidence of cold blooded malignity to shield the is med to them respectively.

Sames which have heretchere been, and now are upon their integrity and their honor. But since presently naw for the payment of the interest, and make their integrity and their honor. But since presently naw for the payment of the interest, and make their present of the stack. for the consultant and reinsbursement with a stack and political rancor for independent patriotism. in like manner for the payment of the interest at from the unfeeling calumniator, and show the nascription, and for the rederation or reinbursement | there agents at Washington. of interests and redemption of the public debt, un- the feelings or wound the reputation of a Chief wered, "any, so that he have a fair triot." til the whole of the stock which may be created in- Megistrate whom they detest der the provisions of this act, shall have been redeemed or reindunsed.

Sec. 6. And best fort's con to be That nothing gislature. Is me B. Desha, a sen of the Goverin this act shall be construed in any wise to after, her, was apprehended on suspicion of having boan to be opened by virtue of this act.

H.Ch. Vi. Speaker of the House of Representatives JOHN GARLAND, President of the Senate, pro tempore. Washington, March 3, 1825: Approved JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to authorize the Register or Enrolmen

sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That enrollments and licenses for met.

public excitement raising high, the legislature pendent states man in the House of Representatives, who lad sagarity to discover and between similar threats were pencilled upon the walls of steam-hoats or vessels, owned by any incorporate company, may be issued in the name of the Pres dent or Secretary of such Company; and that such enrelments and heemes shall not he vacated o affected by a sale of any share or shares of any stockholder or stockholders, in such Company.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That register for steam-hoats or vessels, owned by any incorpo rated company, may be issued in the name of the President or Secretary of such Company; and that such registers shall not be vacated or affected by : sale of any share or shares of any stockholder or stockhelders, in such Company.

Sec. 3. And best further enacted, That, upon the death, removal, or resignation of the President or Secretary of any incorporated company, owning any steam hoat or vessel, a new register, or enrolment and tisence, as the ease may be, shall be ta ken out for such steam-boat or vessel.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, provi ously to granting a register, or enrolment and li cense, for any s'eam boat or vessel owned by Company, the President or Secret ry of such C pany, without designating the names of the reossing such company; which both or after a at shall be deemed sufficient, without requirie oath or affirmation of any other person interres or concerned in such steam boat or vessel.

Sec. 5. And he it further exacted. That before granting a register for any steam-loat or vesser so owned by any incorporated company, the Pre sident or Secretary thereof, shall swear or affirm rowing the same, to pay off and discharge such part that, to the best of his knowledge and helief, no per a grade of a trial would be made, but the part of such steam-boat or ressel has been, or is then owned by any foreigner or foreigners. Approved: March 3, 1825.

MURDER OF FRANCIS BAKER

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28, 1825. TO THE EDITOR OF THE WASHINGTON GAZETTE SIR: A few weeks since you re-published an extract from the speech of Mr. Robert Wickliffe, upon the hill to change the venue of Isaac B. Fresha, of Kentucky. I send you a reply to Mr. W's speech, with a hope that you will publish it, and that the Richmond Enquirer, and such of the papers of Phila lelphia, New York, &c. as published it Mr. W's Speech, will give it an insertion.

To THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITER STATES. Fellow-Citizens:-It seems that, in the official ircles at Washington, the respect paid to many of the politicians of the states, and the culogies hestowed upon them, are in exact proportion to beverat load offices; on the first day of April next their hostility to the state governments, and the to continue open until the first day of October contempt with which they are viewed at home. It is thes that the moral force of the national, government is brought to act in concert with its executive approlation from the palace at Washington light the enemy of state rights, who is struggling to overturn the just powers diag on the said one is, and by a surrender of the local governments, he is stimulated to more vigorous and more persevering exertions. Whatever may be his fate with the people of the state, he trusts with a well founded confidence, that the national authorities will not suffer him to go without his reward. When this is known to

made the objects of groundless reproach among the national authorities. These teflections have been excited by the leulogies which have been heaped, in official circles, upon a speech delivered in the Legislature Wickliffe, Eso, on the bill to change the venue in the case of Isaac B. Desha, son of the Governor, charged with the nurder of France - Baser, legi-lative, judicial, and executive authorities of Sec. 5. and be it just enacted, That the same the State of Kentucky from the aspersions easi

the destruction of the states, but for their preser-

vation: that the object most dear to the heart

of every patriotic American statesman, should be

the protection of the states against the absorb-

which may be redeemed or combussed by virtue and political rancer for independent patriotism. I of the pravisions of this act, shall remain pledged feel it my indispensable duty to strip the veil erning on the stock created by reason of such sub- tion what kind of a man receives the plaudits of of the processory to the same. And it shall be the daty at the Common shorter than the Common shorter

the of this act. The said Commissioners are also period to prevent the election of the latter, and he rowers authorized to apply from the to time, such in the height of his forium zeal he declared that was applied to & consented to sit. In terrified, the placed in such a situal was applied to & consented to sit. In terrified, the placed in such a situal was applied to & consented to sit. In terrified, the placed in such a situal was applied to & consented to sit. In terrified, the placed in such a situal was applied to & consented to sit. In terrified, the placed in such a situal was applied to & consented to sit. In terrified, the placed in such a situal was applied to & consented to sit. In terrified, the placed in such a situal was applied to & consented to sit. In terrified, the placed in such a situal was applied to & consented to sit. In terrified, the placed in such a situal was applied to & consented to sit. In terrified, the placed in such a situal was applied to & consented to sit. In the placed in such a situal was applied to & consented to sit. In the placed in such a situal was applied to & consented to sit. In the placed in such a situal was applied to & consented to sit. In the placed in such a situal was applied to & consented to sit. criting on the ste A which may be created by vir- etection, all the powers of the former were exit Ceneral Desha were elected, wall the offices most to idolatry, to partial triers and a late as I presume, at the denonciations thundered as fand his inflexibility. He will do nothing which proper, lowards redeening, by purchase, or by in the state would be filled with ragamuthus." remainsement, in contorning with the provisions of the General by such an overof this act, the principle of the said stock; and
of this act, the principle of the said stock; and
such part of the angular such of the said stock; and
whelming majority, rether increased than abated
whelming majority, rether increased than abated
whelming majority, rether increased than abated vested by taw in the said. Commissioners, a may the rancorous zeal with which he was assailed. be necessary and required for the above purposes, and no means were overlooked by which Mr. had a fair trial. Suppose he was asked to what Governor, there was not another circuit Judge, tal affections. Kentucky may have occasion to shall be and continue aspropriated to the payment Wicklife and his infurnated partizons could reach country be wished the venue changed, and he answered within he can within more than screenty miles. The day of binsh for the body zeal with which the convic-

A little previous to the late session of the Le-

the United States who small not to cribe to the Wississip; i, who was passing through Kentucky to Mr. Ben, Hardin, a consm of Mr. Wicklife, stitution and laws for the prosecution of cranun- one struggle for power, assert that the bands of on his way to New Jersey, his native state. the public mind in the neighborhand where the the 26th, by order of the committee, he reported lion. They assembled in great manters at the ging disobelieuse to the laws and contempt of nourder was committed, a strong impression of it to the liouse. No objection was made, either place of trul, and hilled tile ears of the surround- the legislative power. Desira's guilt. Instantly the Governor's persoto its principles or details, and the rules being bing crowd with exaggerated tales of the circumstal dispensed with it was engrossed and passed.—
I studies which weighed against the prisoner, and the with and justice, in reference which weighed against the prisoner, and the circumstal dispensed with it was engrossed and passed.—
I studies which weighed against the prisoner, and the circumstal dispensed with and justice, in reference which weighed against the prisoner, and the circumstal dispensed with and justice, in reference which weighed against the prisoner, and the circumstal dispensed with and justice, in reference which weighed against the prisoner, and the circumstal circumstal dispensed with the circumstal circums reputation and wounding the feelings of an un- utable wholly to his own indulence, for he seldom lightly. The sacred retreat of the jury reem was fence of my beloved state on the justice of the

with the person by whom it was presented, with ver of justice on that floor? the manner in which it was referred, with the Phe bill was reported to the Senute on the day clared the bill was designed to give Desha a bill reported, as well by the select committee as of its passage, and there taken up and passed to chance to escape. See him conveyed in safety to the committee for courts of justice; with the a second rending. The second reading was distinguished latter committee; pensed with, and on motion of Mr. Faulkner, a God and his country! He charges Judge Trimjudge who, be supposed, was to preside at the to the committee for courts of justice. On the was willing to use for the acquittal of his son. trial; and the county in which the trial was to 27th it was reported from that committee with Lo. Judge Trimble declines to situpen the trial, be had the declared that it was degislating the arreadments, which were adopted and the bittelle says the covernor's popularity and influence Governor's son out of the hands of the officers of quassed. It was sent back to the House with the in Harrison county will secure his son's certain justice on a rharge of murder;" that the bill was Senate's amendments which on the 20th, were acquitted. Fended, a jury of that very county urged with a 'precipitancy without example; taken up. This was the occasion on which Mr. I have not a fall, the assertions and prophecies of that the prisor er was sent to be tried by the de Wicklife came out with his celebrated speech | becomes of all the assertions and prophecies of voted friend of his father -a judge who had dis- It was after the full had been drawn by a select this shameless calumniator of the legislative, jutinguished binself at the late galernatorial re-committee, revised by the committee for courts theial, and executive departments of his own govjoien gs and dinner toastings-a judge who stood excellency no doubt expects) not forsake him in been revised by the committee for courts of just from whence they spring yet exists, still emits the cignile; that the Governor and his friends extraction old friend will get the better of the content of the enemies of the Covernor in that in time of need; that in Harrison county

criminal acquitted, on account of his father's in-Desha a safe deliverance; that God and his Were they asleep upon their posts, and lid they country would have but little to do in the business; that the change of venue was only to give him a chance to escape; that it was made a party question by the Governor's friends; but that he was actuated, not by party feelings, but solely by a love of justice and the reputation of his state." How perfectly groundless are all these asser-

tions, charges, and prophecies, will be shown by a detail of facts and the result of the change of venue itself. Whatever may be the practice in than changes of venue in criminal cases. So zens, that almost without exception, when a pertrial in the county where the oherce was comjury of any county would acquit a prisoner who the 4th, the act was approved by the Governor, was proved to be guilty; but it has been supposed possible, and even probable, that excessive the progress of tids bili? From its first appearexcitement in the county, where a flagrant crime lance on the morting of the 24th November, to is committed, might lead, on imposing circum- the 29th, when Mr. Wickliffe made his tamoustances, to the conviction of innocent u.en. It, speech, was six days. From the former date to after a change of venue, many have been ac- hits approval by the Governor was ten days. By quitted, the presumption is rather that they were the constitution of Kentucky, a bill may pass and innecent, than that the guilty have escaped; but become a law in five days, without any dispensa- with the resistless power of a rolling ocean, upon while or any part of any sum, which shall be thus the language and practice of the public agents. In tion of rules or any deviation from the regular the particide who has uttempted to stab the in-

> In Desha's case there was nothing peculiar, except that he was the son of the Governor. On the 23d of Navember, his petition, alledging! that he could not have a fair trial in Frenong and the adjourng counties, on account of the excuement against hon, and praying for a change of venue, was presented in the Trouse of Represenand others. On hic. Rowan's motion, it was referred to a select communee, of whom the speaker up anted Atr. Rowan chairman. Was diere to three gaustial in this? Is it not a common ourse in Legislative bodies? On the morning vicions of which were copied from an act passed

the committee determined on drafting a substi- Shannen consented to sit. and Liceose to be isseed in the garment the President of the propagated tales of the sident or Secretary of any incorporated Company the certain guilt of his wretched son. While owned as an all at a recessed.

By the actually by the Senate and House of Repressite General's enemies were thus employed and of the commencement of the Best energy by the Senate and House of Repressite General's enemies were thus employed and of the commencement of the Best energy by the Senate and House of Repressite General's enemies were thus employed and of the commencement of the Best energy to be senate and House of Repressite General's enemies were thus employed and of the commencement of the But was there no other should be the should be hanged in Kentucky, see, after the commencement of the

Before I proceed to detail the proceedings in to expose, the neferrous provisions of this bill?— their main. Whether they were influenced by that hody, it is expedient to notice the substance Were Bea. Hardin and the whole minority, con- these threats! know not, but they returned a verof Mr. Wickliffe's weighty charges against the spiring to legislate the Governor's son out of dict of GI (LTY. constituted authorities of his state. He finds the hands of the officers of justice, and was You that have read Mr. Wickliffe's speech and fault with the petition for a change of venue, Rotert Wickliffe alone, the only independent lo-enlogisco it as the effusion of an honest and in-

with the amendments of the Senate; with the political enemy of the Governor, it was referred ble with being a friend whom the Governor of justice and re-draftedly a political enemy of crunent? They vanish like the morning mist his excellency in seven tirds, and will (as his the Governor on that concentree; after it had before the glorious sun. But the polluted soul co. and hence this change of venue; that he body; after it had passed both houses without so houses, in the bosom of her brave sore. temper his excellency was willing to use a much as a call for the year and nave, and without the least conception, on the part of the menders, that it was fraught with the direful consequences which Mr. Wickliffe depicts. Where were not see the impending danger, until aroused by the thumler of Wickliffe's maledictions?

Mr. Wiekliffe's whole force was expended in the table, as too irretrievably defective to human justice, but he could get only thirty-one out of 99 members to vote with him. His cousin, Ben. Haratin, a political enemy of the Governor, in an bill, and in a masterly manner defended the conother states, nothing is more common in Ken duct of the chief magistrate and the course which tucky, as indeed Mr. Wickliffe acknowledges, had been pursued on this measure. Had he like Mr. Wickliffe, taken the trouble to write out his tender is our government of the lite of its cite remarks, the antidote would have gone with the poison and this developement, would have been son charged with crime has pentioned the legis- innaccessary. The House, however, had no oblature, alleging that he could not have a fatr jection to any additional guards, and referred the amendments to a select committee, on which was mitted, on account of the public excitement at least, an equal number of the Governor's pogainst him, his petition has been granted with an liftical enemies. On the first of Dec. they reunanimity which has discountenancedad epiosiconsolidating tendencies. When the smiles of tion. It has not been admitted as possible, that a mendments, which were concurred in; and on

Was there any time like unexampled haste in change of venue granted during the session, in Wickling down to the hurning of Judge Shannon addition to that or young Desha's. Where was in effect of the standard standard at the avowal. It raised to denounce these acts to his insulted coun-faffus son, and placing less life in the hands of a says Mr. Wickli, e. it was referred to throsen I to inflict an unusually wound upon his political en-

his vindictive opposition. of the 24th, ar. nowan reported a bill, the pro- life have been enlarged upon, and his commendation bis removed from office, can satisfe the malice tions repeated and redoubled. The Governor of Wicklife and his partisans. They hate his of the Scoretary of the Treasury to caose to be retransferred to the respective subscribers, the severTo me it is as for is a free shoul, not by the present of the respective subscribers, the severTo me it is as for ishing that there shoul, not by the present of the respective subscribers, the severTo me it is as for ishing that there shoul, not by the present of the respective subscribers, the severTo me it is as for ishing that there shoul, not by the present of the respective subscribers, the severTo me it is as for ishing that there shoul, not by the present of the respective subscribers, the severTo me it is as for ishing that there should not be respective subscribers, the severTo me it is as for ishing that there should not be respective subscribers, the severTo me it is as for ishing that there should not be respective subscribers, the severTo me it is as for ishing that there should not be respective subscribers, the severTo me it is as for ishing that there should not be respective subscribers, the severTo me it is as for ishing that the respective subscribers, the severTo me it is as for ishing that there is no should not be respective subscribers, the severTo me it is as for ishing that the respective subscribers, the severTo me it is as for ishing the respective subscribers. the necessary alterations. Without any of 10st- robbery and murder, and viorent mer have talked which can promise his destruction, finds a justification from Mr. Wicklife or others, it passed to a rot his importance. Judge Trimble, the pre- cation in tacir political us moral code. It matsecond reading, which was dispensed with, and siding Judge in Harrison county, whom Wick ters not to their whether young Pesha be innoon motion of Mr. Lowan, it was referred to the time says the Governor was willing to use, having court or guilty. To reach his father's beelings committee for cours at justice, of which Mr. since been elevated to the beach of the Coner of and crive him from his office, they would press Wickliffe was a member. Did this look like a Appeals, has been charged with stipulating for his requietion, although flier knew him to be indisposition, on the part of Mr. Rowan, to pass this advancement, with a promise to produce the mocent, as indeed, there are strong suspicions, such a bill as would ansure the escape of Desia? acquittal of the Governor's son. In a counsel that the circumstances which weights o beavily He lead drawn a bile, but the more effectually to comployed all the friends of the young man, and against him, are all confried for the purpose of ensure the ends of justice, he procures its refer-hall who dared to expuse netarious acts by which faccomplishing this horrible purpose, and that ence to the judicial committee, that they may file was to be condemned to death, whether inno- the conspirators find a justification for their dia

had a fair teial, because he was Governor? Was enemy of the Governor, and the Judge in the ve- stringgle of his feelings. Is there a good man which might be cruel and unjust? No. What gainst every one who had any thing to do with f can sanction or encourage robbery and crime. lather because he was Governor, to see that he | Indges Shannon and Bledsoe, both friends of the or use it for the indulger e improperly of parentrial had arrived, and no other alternative tion of this young man is sought by infuriated Not being a tisted with the details of the bill, remained but to procure one of them, and Judge political partizants; but not for the weakness of

tute, the principles of which were discussed and The vengeance which dictated Wickliffe's stained with blood, and assassmatten stalk forth settled in the presence, and with the aid of Mr. speech, extended through the ranks of his party, in open day, the fault will not lie at his door; but abridge, or impair the west to the content with the provision made by the content with the provision with the provisio on his way to New Jersey, his native state and a decided political enemy of the Governor. Jals, they subscribed money to hunt up testimony society are dissolved, programs the country in a There were many circumstances which left on the performed that duty, and on the morning of land fee additional counser to and in the prosecustate of revolution, and is every where encouracrael avialty, and for the purpose of assailing the That Mr. Wicklifle heard nothing of it, is attribulended our or or of the purpose of assailing the That Mr. Wicklifle heard nothing of it, is attribulended our or or of the purpose of assailing the That Mr. Wicklifle heard nothing of it, is attribulended our or of the purpose of assailing the That Mr. Wicklifle heard nothing of it, is attribulended our or of the purpose of assailing the That Mr. Wicklifle heard nothing of it, is attribulended our or of the purpose of assailing the That Mr. Wicklifle heard nothing of it, is attribulended our or of the purpose of assailing the That Mr. Wicklifle heard nothing of it, is attribulended our or of the purpose of assailing the That Mr. Wicklifle heard nothing of it, is attribulended our or of the purpose of assailing the That Mr. Wicklifle heard nothing of it, is attribulended our or of the purpose of assailing the That Mr. Wicklifle heard nothing of it, is attribulended our or of the purpose of assailing the That Mr. Wicklifle heard nothing of it, is attribulended our or of the purpose of assailing the That Mr. Wicklifle heard nothing of it, is attribulended our or of the purpose of assailing the That Mr. Wicklifle heard nothing of it, is attribulended our or of the purpose of assailing the That Mr. Wicklifle heard nothing of it, is attributed our or of the purpose of assailing the things of the purpose of assailing the purpose of assailing the things of the purpose of assailing the purpose of assailing

dependent mind, now pause and redert. He de-

But the tale is not yet told. The threats used to influence the purv. and proof of the facts that other persons were repeatedly in the jury room and the jurors repeatedly out of it, indured Judge finence and popularity there; that the bill gave the friends of justice and the lovers of their state? Shannon, in obedience to his duty at d his oath, to grant a new trial. What is the consequence? The vindictive, bloody spirit of Wickline's sprech, stalks abroad in its most territe form. It is ow proclaimed that Judge Trimble, as the price an effort to induce the flowe to lay the bill on et his elevation to the Court of Appenls, procur ed Judge Shannon to sit on the trial for the sole impose of rescuing Desha from the fargs of justice! So great is the fury excited in some quarters, by there denunciations of Judge Shamon, excellent speech, repelled his objections to the than whom a more honest & upright Judge rever fived, that he has twice been burnt in effigy!!

People of America, pause in your culcules of Mr. Wickliffe's speech! Is this the way to secure the peaceable administration of justice? Is it by publishing to the world speeches filled with declarations of the prisoner's guilt, and denunciations of the authorities of the country as bound tugether in a corrupt league to screen him from the nierited vengeance of the law? Is it by threatening your juries with insults, outrages. and violence, if they do not hang the prisoner whom they have sworn to judge by the law and the evidence? Is it by denouncing and burning in effigy your judges, when they arrest the as-sassin's arm and leave the prisoner to be tried by an independent, mointimidated jury, according to the rights secured to him by the constitution and laws of his country? I know my country-men better, than to believe they will appland or justi-Iv such outrages, and I know that when they learn the facts, public indignation will recoil

without the least opposition, and this was the 5th of threat, and violence, from the speech of Robert Mr. Wickliffe, this independent statesman, then? is to reach the office and the feelings of an un-Slumbering upon his post. His voice was not happy father. By procuring the condemnation try. It was not the Gov's, son whose petition father who holds the pardoning power, a farious tatives, by atr. Rowan. On his own motion, was inner discussion; there was no opportunity party hopes to drive the Governor from the cifice which he holds, or if he shall pardon his son cony, no party purpose was to be subserved by and held his office, to slinke the commountealth to its centre, and rise into power by Would to lieuven the nation could see all the charging him with abring roidery, crime and infamous publications which have followed this house of Already threats of impeachment are infamous speech. The suggestions of f.r. Wick-theard against the Governor. Nothing short of

ther chief magistrate. If her sail be frequently

of Hovert wire there to his constituouts. The thic But the trial was deferred, and then it was spenks cline trovernor's conduction that occa-

"The fire commenced on the Capola, and burnt slowly and granualty to the ground, and strange to tell, although the Governor was on the ground, from the time the line was first discovered, he permitted warly the whole of the public arms, and a vast amount of books en order to remove thom, or so much as adviing the bystamle's, that they were in the that part of the building, in less than a drait hour after the capital was know to be cu

The books were in the room on the third floor the north remer of the building, directly in he windward of the Cupela, and it was not len minutes after the alarm, before it was enveloped a rimes. The arms were in a room on the cast wreer. The Governor's attention was drawn to socneive the papers and property in the Secreta ry's naive, which stands within a yard of the "valls of the Capitol. But he was the list to Wink of the public arms. He called for the Quarter Master General, who had the key of the brake open the door, and aided by Thomas D. "erneat. of Campbell county. Eli Shortridge, of Montgomery county, Patrick II. Darby, of Ten nessee, two or three other white persons and as many blacks, he succeeded in saving some hundis.d stands of the public arms. Nor did he de- them. sist from his perilons labor, until the fire burnt through the ceiling over his head, until the timbees of the falling roof were thandering down upen the yielding floor above, until the fragments tumbling from the eves, rendered it hazardous te pass the outer door, nor until the owners of the negroes employed with him, ordered} them away, and his own son laid his hand upon him, and bregged with tears, that he should not again enter the flaming ruins.

fiames of Rome, which his own hands had kindled. While he whom he slanders and abuses. | continent. was risking his life to save the public properry, this independent statesman saw all sinking into the devotiring element, without laking a the Governor call on the bystanders for assis! bed in his own gloomy and heartiess reflections.] he must have seen the governor, with his own half millions which compose the population of those or he heard or saw the Governor or not, the assertions he has made are the entire fabrication that ever circulated relative to the Governor's conduct, and are another specimen of Mr. Wicklitie's prononess, to assert that which never was for the jurpose of destroying an able, honest, and judependent Cluef Magistrate, whom he de-

I have now namasked the standerer, who had received the plandits of official circles at Washnigton, and exhibited the base motives by which he is actuated. The history of the country does not afford an instance of calumnies so groundless and so favl, pronounced by an American against the government, and the state which protects of our revolution, GEN LAFAVETTE, is meant; a and cherishes him. Yet this man is eulogised at Washington? His unbloshing calumnies and falsehoods are taken for bold judependence and houjudges of Kenlucky, are dennunced as dishonest and consecrated to the hearts of every lover of viround corrupt because Robert Wickliffe says so?

worthy of himselfand of a free people. He who say other men? If they are so intalliffe and possess. God forgive the credulous ears which drink in critical his forture and shed his blood in our revosuch aspersions, and the ready tongues which pronounce the condemnation of Kentucky on here he found souls to sympathize and gratitude to ment is a scare cress such evidence? The world hates the bold traifor who openly abuses and renounces his country. What shall be said of him, who, under covor of a pretended love of justice, fulsely charges his country before the face of strangers, with and the character of this venerated can; united to bim changes not his nature. He is still the deep and drewlful corruption, with shaking with the glorieus events of South America, and the same aspirant for power and dominion. His ambi Lands with robbers and murderers; with compiring the death of the traveller and the stranger? Will the world despise such a man, less than the open traitor!-Will it appland a post for polysphere, our station, while it authorizes a just pride sening the friend that feeds him; with stabbing from the example me have given and the anccess the bosom on which he lays his head.

I rest the defence of Kentucky with the American people. If I have written severely it is because I feel strongly. The reputation of my in our steps rest now upon our example; and added state is dear to me. She has too long been shall to the justice and the obligation of maintaining redered with impunity by some of her unworthy presentative government pure and in progress to sens. The flood of indignation has long been perfection; any act of infidelity to our institutions, rising in many a swelling bosom. This last and in violation of the rights of mankind, would stah at her integrity and bonour, has caused it to tend to weaken the respect that we have earned, said more than the subject deserved.

KENTUCKY.

P. S. Since the above was written I have heard is fit by publishing to the world speeches denon-ring persons charged with crime as actually guil-ty, and accusing the authorities of the country with corruption, for the purpose of streening the before. The should advance with a telore. The state of our finances present a prespect not increasing with corruption, for the purpose of streening the becoming respect for that instrument and be held amenable for unconstitutional decisions. Mature and deliberate reflection has convinced me that ex-ters cheering. Our revenue has been increasing during the last three years, and the prospects pre-thing a power, should be directly and practically rebirning in chigy witnesses, judges and chief man sented to us are equally bright for the titure; for sponsible at given periods to the people, a strate himself, that the baws of the country after defraying the necessary expenditure in sep.

I now offer to your consideration a are to be importially and independently adminipert of the public administration, national defence more?! Is the the case which receives the and internal improvements, there will remain a plandits of one national authorities!

was expected to take place I close Mr. Wick- ten years.

rest to the property and prepared the design of the property and prepared the deline for and a section of her legal time. In a late address of the people with Desha's guilt before his trial sent to Lexington, and ushered to the world.

> TO THE PROPER OF THE PITTH CON-GRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Fello n-C'dizens: About to retire from the distinguished trust t which I was elevated by your free suffrages geo erous confidence, I conceive it to be my duty on the occasion to tender you say grateful and affections ate acknowledgments. Circumstances, imperious and other property to be burnt, without giving in their nature, compelled me to derline a re-elec tion, in opposition to the solicitations of my too par tial friends; but I trest they will do me the justice Basiding, ind with standing the fire did not reach to believe, that while I persisted in the purpose of retiring, it was a strong necessity which compel led me. I am consoled by the retrection, that I bave not incurred any imputation of shrinking from duty at the same time that I know my place, in any cirumstances, might be as effectively supplied.

The situation of our government at home and in relation to the rest of the world, requires no more than the faithful devotion of its public agents to the conservation of our institutions, and the vigilence of the people is rendering the representative accountable to those by whom they were elected and on whose behalf they were chosen to act; and keep-ing a vigitant and liberal superintendence over all public agents. Our institutions, based upon the will and interests of the people, demand that the severeign authority should be circumstantialty ac quainted with the true condition of the country, the arsenal, but he was elsewhere employed. He lineasures which have been adopted in pursuance of Sign called upon the bystanders for assistance, of the trust reposed in those who act for them; and a faithful account of their stewardship, if not freely given, should be firmly exacted. It is in compliance with my own sense of duty, that I now under take to place before my immediate constituents a consise view of the public affairs, and of the promi nent circumstances which I deem interesting to

Generally, at home we are peaceful and prosper ous; in our relations with other nations the pros-pects are not only peaceful and propitions to the prosperity of our own country, but to that of the new nations which form the galaxy of Republics that

characterize our new world. Those new Republics are at length at peace, after an unexampled struggle for bitten years, in which the sanguiuary character of Spanish warfare cas exhibited in the most brutal and remorseless orms; while the resistance has been signalized by nshaken courage and constancy, and a self denial And where was his calumniator, Robert Wiek-offe? Folde I in his mantle, and looking on at the distance of lifty yards, with as much calmness. And so of Peru, in August, followed by another and pedlags piezeure, as Nero viewed the fought at Guaingamilla, within a few miles of Cayco, the ancient seat of the lucas, accomplished the total overthrow of Spanish power on the American

The Republics of the New World may now be co numerated as they are established and recognized by the first Republic of the New World, and as they hand for his country. Indeed, his position was such, that it is doubtful whether he did not hear the Governor call on the bystanders for assis states of Mexico—ed. Gustimala, or the Central States of Mexico-3d. Commbia-4th. Peru-5th. tance; sure it is, that unless he was wholly absor- Chiti, and Chi. La Pleta. Besides the signal blessugs of freedom secured to the eighteen and a hands, drag out tox after hox of the public arms Republics, the bounties which they hold forth to and deposit them in a place of safety. Wheth-or he heard or saw the Governor or not, the asminion, we have the further consolement to oursertions he has made are the entire fabrication selves, that as we led the way, we find in them at of his own brain, contradicted by every report once constators in the cause of burnan rights, and friends who cherish the intimacy of our principles

It is not a light consideration, that in these new nations and their rich climates, there are resources for our connecrce, and for the commerce of all other nations, so ample and so rich as to render us independent, if it were our desire, of all the com-merce of the rest of the world.

Connected with this grateful subject, I must notice the arrival and reception of a man whose share n our revolution, and sufferings in the cause of freedom in Europe, render his name inseperable from the cause of liberty throughout the universe. You need not be told that the hero and benefactor name lisped by every tongue, and whose character and name have united all hearts and hands in conhutton, was the victim of Revolution in Europe, and estimate him who was our triend in adversity; and knowledgment from our country worthy of him. our cause and country. I cannot refraim from inour own country, but on the rulers of nations adverse to human rights and responsible governments.

Thus placed on the Pank of the Republican hemtry ordigations which did not exist when we became a nation. The cause of mankind, the hopes of the world rested on wealone. Those who have followed overflow. I think you will not say that I have hopes and confidence of the world which we have and to slake by a permicious example, the glorious

It is both gratifying and flattering to our institutions, that the benificence of their nature continthat Gen. William Reed, of Mason county, one disappearance of prejudices, and respect for the nes to give new evidence of growing wisdom, the of the witnesses in the case of Desha, a man happiness of the people. New sources of national without reproach or suspicion has been burnt in wealth are opining arbone as well as abroad; and efficy at Maysville, because he dared to testify the well known and universally acknowledged truth the truth on the trial. In Germantown, in the same county, the prisoner, Judge Shannou and than any monarchy has done in 10 centuries-prothe Governor have all been hung and shot in ef-ligy and would all have been burnt, had not an ligy, and would all have been burnt, had not an states daily approach each other; the wildercess intrepid young man resented the elligy of the and the mountains are about to disappear; & those Governor! Good Goo!! Are these scenes which our eastern brothern are prepared to appliand? no utils travel, are now, not only themselves, but Is it by publishing to the world speeches denonn-

have surplus to be applied to the discharge of the The Presidential canvass was one of considerable public debt, which by the estimates presented from moment, and excited much feeling and deep inter-I will add one other f ct. The trial of Desha the Figureial Department will be accomplished in set in various states of the Union.

markable coincidence is presented to public interthe English market amounts to exactly the same times, and saved one of the first and most impornumber of bales; thereby not only adding to auditant cities of the republic from plunder and devas preserving the triplication or quadruplication of our tation own commodity, by maunfacturing it at home, but Who now realized.

appropriation of \$75,000 was made for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi cocced? The lacts and circumstances is ad my mind rivers; and a contract has been accordingly enter to but one result. The additional electoral vetes ed into which there is every reason to expect will of Kentneky, Ohio and Missouri, would have deci-

a national armory, to be located on the western waers, was submitted to Congress too late for the present session, but will demand an early aften-tion at the next, when a decision is likely to be had on the most advantageous scite. I have felt much anxioty on this subject and should have been gratified to have partaken in the final decision. Two important measures have been adopted during the present session; one contemplates the immediate xtension of the great national road through the state of Ohio; the other, the completion of the Canal, by which the waters of the Delaware and Chesareake are to be united for the purposes of naviga tion. These kindred improvements successfully prosecuted, will so much facilitate the intercours and commerce between the remotest points of our republic, that the union will be further strengthen ed and rendered as durable as the inoral power of the people, and bid defiance to the ambition of the designing and the apprehension of external enmi-The march of improvement at bome is itself ar evidence of the march of mind, and while the pro ole maintain the power that belongs to them, and are not seduced to become their own betrayers they have it always in their hands to exact obedience to their voice and respect for their wishes The reorganization of the supreme court of the United States, a measure of deep and vital inter est to the states, and which grew out of the ilocis on declaring our occupant laws unconstitutiona has been brought before Congress at this and the last session. It met with the problemul and respectful attention due to its importance. So far as opinions were expressed it was conceded that the de cision of the court was erroneous. I regret to say that the subject has not been accorded that promp decision which was demanded by circumstances the most galling and imperious. When taken up at the last session, the plea of "too late in the session was successfully urged; and the same reason ha out it ronally far in advance. I feel lowever, mur consoled in the hope that it will finally prevail. The west has not a due proportion of judges on the benef of the supreme cenrt. They are entitled to such weight from every consideration of justice, of pul-cy, propriety & safety. It is said by many men of igh repute that the supreme court are in some re spects a petitical as well as Indicial hody and tha they are to be considered the final arbiturs of constitutional power. It the fact be, that such trans cendant, and I will say dangerous powers centre it the judiciary, is it not much more important, ye lindspensally necessary that the West should b fairly and equally represented in that tribunal b whose decision the powers of the state governmen are to be limited and controlled! Are the people gratulating his arrival among us. Identified with tube told that the supreme court is the only tribuest patriolism, and the Governor, legislature and the glory of our common country while yet a youth, nal, the only safe criterion, by which to test the es rise above the frailties or passions common to all other men? If they are so intalible and possess

> the control of any power on earth, for impeach-It is a doctrine of the most dangerens and de I had the consolation of giving my vote for an actistinctive tendency to civil liberty. We need no sage to inform us that the love of power predominates and rules the mind of man in proportion as be viting you to consider the arrival, the reception is responsible or irresponsible. The post assigned moral influence which they cannot fail to have upon tion may be clothed in the pure crimine of justice. yet when the occasion offers, you will discover masked ambition and passion seeking power and anthority at all hazards. Listen to the warning voice of the Apostle of liberty, Thos. Jefferson.

such transcendent power, they are politicians above

"We already see the power installed for life, re spensible to no authority (for imprachment is no (ven a scare-crow) advancing with a neiseless and steady step to the great object of consolidation The lonudations are already deeply laid by their decisions for the annihilation of constitutional state principle now contended for in support of the rerights and the removal of every theck, every comerpoise to the inguling power of which themselves ere to make a sovereign part, &c." It is in vainyea idle, for any one to admit that the people have the right to interpret their constitution, when i he next breath it is denied to them through the only constituted organ by which they express their pinions, viz: their Representatives. If the peode were to collect together in their respective counties and express their opinions, such men would, as they have done heretolore, pronounce them a "nob." The people speak at the nolls in a The people speak at the polls in a voice of thunder to those who would wrest from them their hard carned and sacred rights. If the representatives err, the people can, and do, at once act upon them at the polls. If the Judges err, no voice is heard to whisper complaint, under the which shall be drawn by the people from the enalty of being denounced as a disorganizer. Freemen will not fear such demunciations. They will laugh them to scorn.

In deciding upon questions of private right, le the judge be as independent as he may be. when he expaniels the constitution, he touches thel property of the people. He should advance with:

I now offer to your consideration a subject of much delicacy, and concerning which you will expect something in relation to my own conduct

perity is near at band; and whoch cannot tail to be specific realized if the people are true to them, specific realized if the people are true to them. velves and make their public agents responsible in tayor of Gen. Jackson, in preference to Mr. Autor the neglect, perversion or fedure of their duly. ams or Mr. Crawford. The strong indication gives In the increased growth, perfection and abin- en at the polls, could but lead to that result. dance of domestic manufactures, it is pleasing to indication was still further confirmed by the re- years elves and if you find out of all the speech witness the effect, and mandatory force of pundic quest of both brancles of the Legislature, uniting | made on the bill before Corgans, one would that opinion ever ancient errors, mestaken notions of both parties at lone in its support. Note were public economy, the influence of foreign and local found rash enough to doubt this fact or to contrapartial interests, and that internal in provenings diet it. With an these troad day light on rations are preparing the way for the existance of bene-[staring me in the face, had I fell ell erwise include wants, and the comforts et a rational people require. inst expectations, by voting for the soral Jackson of the triff of duties upon for like the pay under the circumstances that my duty are its only intended to evoluble a court establish. eign productions at the last session of Congress, to you, corresponded with my personal predict led, that ly the constitute u, itd by Congress. though short of the expectations of its advocates, tions. Our first choice having failed, I dul not its adversaries, by giving activity to thousands of having a President, whilst there was a man every useful hands, who are amply employed; and the re- way highly qualified and disciving for the station

I could not mistake your attachment for that man est, that the home consumption of the cotton of our who in the darkest period of the late war, with two news industry, and amounts means most limited, but deriving power from his Mr. Breckingle, who introduced the measure to 180,020 bales; while the deficiency of cotton in lown insid, risened his country from her intefer-

Among the measures of a provident policy, and three competitors been brought alone hence the people, which of them would most lifely have sucthe man of the people.

He had obtained more votes at the polls than his two competitors united. He abtained the eleetoral votes of eleven states, whilst his competitors

united had only ten. Had I felt disposed. I could not resist such a preconderance of public sentiment, nor overlooked lers, that we cannot repeal if at all, whether mathe right which the people have to the choice. My tured or not matured; and others that it is a part feelings, my judgment, and every grateful resoembrance of your former kindness would have risen op in indignant array against me, had I acted otherwise than I have done. As it is, I retire with a periment upon an experiment. Now for the rea clear conscience, and icel happy in the reflection' that I have not thwarted your will-I feel that I perionce is the only sure test of all regulations." have acted in accordance with the fundamental therefore you may make an experiment, and reprinciples of the free government under which we ven an experiment upon an experiment, but yet the American people.

I resign to you, Fellow-Citizens, the trust committed to me for your use: That I may have sometimes erred, is not improbable; but I derive great satisfaction from the conviction that the purity of iny motives cannot be justly assailed. And I shall tion, arising from the belief that my public conduct

gards that one freeman caubear another. J. T. JOHNSON

Communications.

LA FAYETTE TO THE PEOPLE.—No. men come to be undeceived it is too late.

"SWIFT."

Political falsehoods are not unfrequently proogated upon the opinion of the advantage indicated in the quotation from Dean Switt. But such altempts are usually made by persons who have no character to lose and who can veuture! to make such experiments to profit their party ing from such a source, there is no doubt but it might be fairly considered as belonging to the class of efforts here allowed to but as he is al- tem was mule, the Judges," lowed to be the leader of a party who have a monepoly of all the virtues-who have drawn to themselves all the honour, honesty and truth which has hitherto been scattered throughout society, without much regard to party distinctions, he cannot be considered as properly subject to such an imputation. I will not, therefore, make it, but shall take the lil erty to praye that the production, which is called his speech is calculated to give its author the most unquestionalde claims to all the merit which can arise from such services and to all the gratitude of his party, which so great a sacrifice of personal respecta-

bility, and of moral principle can deserve. In the last number of this paper the debates in Congress, on the repeal of a part of the National Judiciary, 1302, were choted to shew that the pealing act of the late Legislature, were maintained by the republicans of that time. Mr. Wickliffe's speech (if it must be so considered) les denied the facts slated in the last number of this article. Self defence, therefore, makes it necessary to display more fully the doctrines conlended for in that memorable delate; and as Mr. facts, by the testimony of the individuals concern-ed in the debute, nothing can be easier than a Court," decision upon the issue he has proposed. It is but to collate his own statemants with their declarations. The result is left to the conclusions comparison.

Mr. Wickliffe's slatement queted verbatum from his sheech.

"Now Sir. (said Mr. Wickliffe) I have the The west lad but two candidates and the culy question with the people of the west second to be published. That produced in many ript was bett a little above of the west seemed to be, stirction in eight of the two should be preferred. Upon the calmities produced by various causes within that period the uebt is now reduced to about the uebt is now reduced to about the electoral votes from the different states, it was accertained that our favorite randicate did not obtain votes enough to bring him before the lieuse of Representatives, which would be returned to that place and there repeated and there repeated that our proceedings and fading apple and adequate remidies; and Lanticipate from the remaining candidates, virily gentleman's stalement might have passed as we've evaluately as a fattle above to child be the culty distribute and the culty distribute and the culty distribute and the culty distribute and the culty distribute of the west secund to be, stiribute on the culty distribute and the culty distribute a

(as I presence he did) he was wofully deceived Take the book (said Mr. Wickliffe) and read for ustifies the staten end of the gent's man; may Su if every thing said and done on that memorable occasion does not resute him, I will pick the con treversy. I pray you to affere to the streng are Was it an act? and In "to displace one set of has refitted the assumptions and prognostications of think the claims of the West lessered in regard to judges and to supply their places by another, I admit that it would be an infamous evasion a

of repeal in the Secretor of the United States as to the establishment of the Judiciary, he says

2nd. As to the judges .- The Judiciary de When the watch word of "Booty and Beauty" partment is so constructed as to be sufficiently of retaining in our own circulation the whole of its value, and at the same time raising the price aenemy, it was re echoed by the Hero from the Executive or Legislative departments. The broad, consequences often predicted but scouted; months of his artiflery, hurling rum upon the ranks courts are organized and established by the Lie of the savagely disposed invaders. Had these gislature amithe Executive creates the Judges Mr Brenkunidge as to the newer of Congress

to repeal the Indiciary act, ilectares:-"The gentleman from Massachusetts takes different ground and denies the power of Conconduce to the advantage of the whole westero ded the contest in favor of Gen. Jackson. And gress to repeal the law: and the gentleman from will any rational mind don't that he would have ob- Connecticut says that the original law establishe The report of the Commissioners in reference to tained these states! Impossible-he was decidedly ling the Judiciary was but an experiment: and that experience was the only sure test of all herman contrivances.

Now for the consistency of gentlemen. Some contend that the law was well matured and night not to be dispensed with, Oth of a system of experiment. If Sir, the first law was an experiment, this law is, of comse, an exsoning of the gentleman from Connecticut. "Ex live; and the undoubted wishes of the majority of these experiments are unafterable. This is really an original notion about experiments: that you may try them to see if they will answer, but whether they do or not, they are fastened on

The honourable gentleman from Georgia could bear with me in revirement the smallayed satisfact not, after two explanations, atom to the gentleman-from Connecticut for an inadvertant expres has heretefore met your unequivocal approbation. Sion, dropped by him in the warmth of argum 5%, which carried an insimuation that this law was made in a passion. Let the gentleman from Connectiont, therefore, have it as he stated it. that the law passed with great coolness and deh' eration; if gentlemen then supposed it was to be unirrepealable experiment and to be cutailed on their country, I will say it was a wandon experie Few lies carry the inventors mark; and the mint. I will say more; it was an experiment most prostitute enemy to truth may spread a which, instead of heing justified by a shadow of thousand without being known for the anthor; necessity, wes regatived by the existing state of besides, as the vilest writer has his readers, so things when it was made; and that it was an exthe greatest liar has his believers; and it of periment never made upon earth before to try ten happens that if a lie be believed only fer | how courts and Judges would at swer without inan hour, it has dene its work and there is no siness. The absurdity moreover, with respect to linther occasion for it. Falselmod this and, this strange doctrine of irrepentable expertruth comes limping after: so that when ments, is increased, because some gentlemen ad mit that you may morlify and change the law but not so as to effect the Judges. I understand them, then, on that point to mean, that you may modify and change the law as you phae provided you increase the number of Judges or the expense of the system; but that you violate the constitution if you diminish the number of Judges, or attempt to economise the system; or ist without hazard to themselves. Had Mr. Wick- other words, it is constitutional to abolish any lifle's voluminous publication (which purports to part or all of the system, but what relates to the he a speech, but which in fact was never spoken) salary part of it: which in plain english would be "do what you idease gentlemen, with our system; but spare, oh spare those for whom the sys

Mr. Giles, who was the principal advocate of the measure in the House of Representatives, as to the establishment of the Supreme and inferior Courts, thus expresses the opinion of the party

with whom he stood connected. "A third department, to wat, the Judiriary department, is still wanting. Is that formed by the constitution? How is that to be formed? It is not formed by the constitution. It is only declared that there shall be such a department; and it is directed to be formed by the otler two depart ments, who ewe a responsibility to the people. Here there arises an important difference of opinion between the different sides of this House. 16 is contended on one suit, that the Judiciary depart ment is formed by the e restitution itself. It is contended on the other side that the constitution does no more than to declare that there shall be a judiciary department and directs that it shall be formed by the other two dipartments, under certain modifications. Art. 3. Sec. 1. The constitution has these words: "The Indicial power of the United States Ishall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such other inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." Bere then Wickliffe has ventured to risk the fate of this the power to orgain and establish inferior courts great question upon the establishment of his is given to Congress in the most imqualified terms, and also to ordain and establish "one Suprane

Mr. Giles, as to the power to repeal the Judi-

ciary system, thus argues:

"The reason for this variation of expression s obvious. It was known that the office might be discontinued and the judge continue to behave well; the limitation was therefore applied to the office and not the good behaviour because of the office should be descentinued, which is clearly implied in this expression, it was not the whole act, debate and all in my hand, to which the linter ion of the Constitution that the compensacentleman refers, and I ple like myself that every tion should be received, no service in that event Speaker, on both sides of that question, admitted that heing to be rendered. From this interpretation as the supreme court was established by the constitute of the constitution all the departments are pretion, that the office could not be repealed. I cannot served in the due exercise of their respective (said Mr. Wickliffe) read all the remarks made functions for the general good without any of the by the illustrious statesmen who discussed that, mischievous and absurd consequences resulting question, but I will revite a few. (Here Mr.) from the opposite construction. It is admitted Wickline read so much of the speeches of Mr. that the first part of this section expressly vests breckinridge, General Mason, General Jackson, Congress with the general power to ordain and Mr. Rutledge, Mr. Randolph, and others as refree establish c urts; and if there had been no other ted to the supreme court, in which they a limit, restriction, the consequent power to avordain or athat as the supreme court is established by the con- belish. The restriction reflect upon is not a re-

d by inadication? Can so much inaffection and by be we ibuted to the framers of the Constia nonces would result from the supposition that it was their intention that a law growing out of authority are the judges to be raised chore the or of the specified powers in contradistinction to all others, should be irrepealable when once passed. riot so e traordinary a principle would be left to re reimplication? Such a supposition would be the highest injustice to the superior intelligence. und patriotism of those gentlemen manifested in tism and they become your rulers. every other part of the instrument. No, Sir. they would have made untes of a limitation; they would have used every mark, adopted every caution, to have accessed and fixed the attention of the Legislature to so extraordinary a gress. Was it an act to displace one set of Judgprinciple.

spect! Be cautious! De calm! Be deliberate! Be wise! Ee wise not only for the present: but he wise for posterity. You are now about to tread enamoured with the salutary and practicable in grant. I am free to declare that if the intent of dependence of the English judiciary system, this full is to get rid of the judges it is a perverthat in infasing its principle into our constitution. Sion of your power to a base purpose." we have stamped it with the proverhial folly of been introduced into the Constitution in express mords, it would have formed an unfortunate conindicial power of the United States shall be vesthe Legislature that a law for the organization it contains an invitation to a revision from time to that court by an act of Congress!" time. It cortains an intimation, that the subject system alone could suggest."

the house.

"Before lenter however into a particular consideration of the arguments of gentlemen, I take llouse, whatever may have been done in another place, have placed the squestion in one respect upon its true ground; they have made no distinction lat seen the authority of the Legislature over the judges of the Supreme and the inferior Courts. All their arguments have gone to prove that no such' ble to conceive the shadow of a difference. The and the mode of appointment in both cases has been regulated by law, and if you can destroy the judges of the inferior courts by repealing the law which limited their number and directed the mode of appointment, you may destroy the judges of the Supreme Court by repealing the that court. I wish it then to be as perfectly unthis Horse, that the principle contended for by the supporters of the bilt goes equally to the destruction of the judges of the Supreme as of the inferior Courts." (The principle was carried by a vote of 60 against 4

The testimony of Mr. Butledge a federalist in wice between the parties.

ed by the Con-titution. I shall not be surprised by any declaration he may make about the mean ang of the constitution after this. Sir, the Judigial power is established by the Constitution equally with the Executive and Legislative."

The argument of Mr. Nicholson, a republican on the right asserted of repealing the Judges out

of office. "Your supervisors, who superintend the col lection of your excise duties are appointed by the President and Senate and hold their offices under the constitution, not during good behaviour, but during the will and pleasure of the President. The tenure by which he holds his office is completely bryond the power of the Legislature and they cannot remove him. S long as he can secure the good will of the President, he is to hold his other against the whole world. It is as sacred, in relation to the au thority of Congress as that of a Judge, of the Legislature: the one during good be haviour; the other during the pleasure of the President. It is not in our power to remove an errors officer, so long as his office continues, any more than to remove a judge, so long as his office.

To those purchasium to sell craise to the continues of the continues o continues. The authority vested in us is rutirely legislative, and has nothing to do with the execulive power of temoval. Let, is there any P.S. Wliskey by the barrel—Powder by the keg, men on e in the can say that we have not a constitute of the Umon Mills, for sale. man on earth can say that we have not a constitational right to repeal the laws laying excise duties, by which the uffice of supervisor is created? And can any one say that we can remove the supervisor in any other manner than by repealing the law? We do not contend for the right to remove the judge any more than for the right to remove the supervisor, neither of which we can tlo, each holding his office independent of us; but the cach holding his office independent of us; but we alledge that the tenure by which either holds his wife —— Ringa and Sally his wife —— Ringa and Sally his wife —— Doolin and Mary his wife are no inchis office cannot prohibit us from repealing a law hat itants of this Commonwealth, and they having hy which the office is created." "For my own part Mr. Chairman, I think no doubt can be entertained to law and the rules of this Court; Our the motion that the power of repealing, as well as of enect- of the Complainants, it is ordered that unless the ing laws, is inherent in every Legislature. The said defendants do appear here on or before the 1st ing laws, is inherent in every Legislature. The said defendance mapped in of this Court and an-day of our next June term of this Court and an-arrangements for immediate payment. Legislative anthority would be in-complete with-swer the complainants bill the same will be taken out it. If you deay the existence of this power for confessed against them. And it is further or you suppose a perfection in man, which be can dered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some never attain. You shut the door against a re-traction of error, by refusing him the benefit of wealth for two months successively according to reflection and experience. You deny to the law. great body of the people all the essential advantages for which they entered into society. This house is composed of members coming from every quarter of the Union, supposed to bring with them the feelings and to be acquainted with the interests of their constituents. If the feelings and the interests of the nation require that new laws should be enacted, that existing laws should be modified or that useless an inne-

purposes. But it should be restrained or prohibilit should be exercised by persons freely chosen for a limited period, to represent them in the National legislature. On what ground is it de ned to them in the present instance? By what low and the constitution? Where is the charter Shich places the sovereignty of this country in their hands." Give them the powers and the independence now contended for and they will require nothing more: for your government becomes a despo-

Mr. Randolph falsely quoted by Mr. Wickliffe rage 34th of his pamphlet

"The act is only intended to abolish a court established not by the constitution, but by Coues and to supply their places by another, I admit They would have said, legislators! Be ciscum- that it would be an infamous evasion of the constitution.

Blr. Randolph as truly quoted. "I agree that the constitution is a limited grant

Comment upon these passages is unnecessary. the Medes and Persians! If this principle had I will barely remark upon the artifice employed by Mr. Wickliffe to evade the production of the authority on which he predicates the declaration trat to all other parts of the instrument: yet. That every speaker on both sides of the question adgentlemen make no difficulty in introducing that mitted the Supreme Court to have been established principle by construction, which would have ap- by the Constitution and that the office could not grared so stupid and absord it written in express be repealed Instead of quoting the passages words in the body of the instrument. But there which he pretends, contains such admissions, care of the subscriber, are infurmed that their acis no such language in the Constitution. Let us which he could not find, he says in his counts will soon be made out and agents appointed see what is the language of that instrument, "the published speech; (llere Mr. Wickliffe read so in various planes for their collection. much of the speech of Mr. Breckingdge, Gen. ted in one Hagreine Court, and in such inferior Mason, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Rutledge, Mr. Rancourt, as Congress may from time to time ordain holph and others as related to the Supreme and establish." Here then, instead of cautioning [Court, in which they admit that as the Supreme [Court is established by the Constitution Conof Courts, when passed, can never be repealed, gress could not affect the office of the judges of

The truth is, no such admissi as are made nor is new and difficult and an injunction to ordering is any distriction taken by any of the Speakers and establish your courts from time to time, ac- on this occasion as to the power of the Begislacording to the results, which an experience of the stare over the Supreme and inferior courts except by Mr. Mason and Mr. Jackson. The fed-The testimony of Mr. Griswold, a federalist eralists contended that neither the Supreme nor as to the principle contended by each party in the inferior courts were repealable—the republicans that the whole Judiciary system was established and could be repeated by an act of congress. Mr. Wickliffe has indeed ventured to quote Mr. Randolph's speech, and to subserve the liberty of saying that goat!emen, in this his purpose has quoted it falsely. The difference between the passage as printed by Mr. Wickliffe and as it really stands in the speech, will strike at first view. In the latter Mr. Randolph clearly recognises the power of Congress. Just admits that it may be perverted. He says ithat "the quo animo determines the nature of the er acts," and I will not myself hesitate to admit sulves both of the Supreme and of the inferior that a power delegated by the constitution may Courts are equally creatures of the Constitution be perverted to purposes not contemplated by the Constitution and may in that sense be said to be "unconstitutional acts, on the part of the individual so iofinenced." When on a former occusion the Legislature offered a higher salary to Judges Ithereafter to be appointed, to get rid of the late Court of Appeals the intention might be considderstood in every part of this country, as it is in the reduced to effect the same purpose, it might randolph has taker of it: So if the salaries had have been considered a perversion of the Constitution: but no man would have denied the validity of the Legislative act, on account of the private motives of the members who passed it. Put it is not necessary to resort to this clear, and unquestionable distriction to maintain the aufixur of the Judges, shewing the point of differ- thority of the late act of the Legislature It was ce between the parties.

Inot nearly "the intent of this hall to get rid of 5th. Resolved that the proceedings of this meet- Caldwell Saml ing be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and Carlest George alluded to) says the judici if ower was not form forganization of the whole system, to get rid of an publishedobnexious principle which subverted the rights of the great organ of the Lople, the Legislature; which asserted the supremacy of the Judiciary over the laws and the Constitution, and irresponsibility, for its errors, to the people: a precedent which, if permitted to be ripened by time, would have inverted the principles of the Government and have changed a democracy into an aristoc-

> LAFAYETTE. ATTO COLORAN MARIL AND ARROUNDED



NEW GOODS.

1.8

the subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant

SPRING, AND SUMMER GOODS, ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC.

ducements.

JOHN TILFORD.

Lexington, April 11, 1825-15-tf State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit Court, March term 1825. ROBERT LYLE'S Executors comp'ts,

CHANCERY. against Robert Lynk's heirs defendants. sel, aml it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants William Lyle, John

A copy test, A. GARRETT, D. C. F. C. C. (Hickey, complainant's conusel.) 15-2m

OUT LOT TO LEASE. Thursday of May by the subscribers, for the lease of Pottersheld, an oot lot belonging to the town, for a and his charges shall be moderate.

JOSEPH LOGAN, c m of JOHN M McCALLA, T usices. cosary kiws should be repealed, they have re- Lexington, April 11, 1025-15-21,

ATTURAL SARIE

THURSDAY APRIL 26, 1825.

TERMS; THREE DOLLARS (CURRENCY) PATABLE IN ABVANC EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD,

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber having transferred his interest in the Kentneky Gazette, to John Bradfurd Esq takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have so liberally patronised the establishment whilst under his control. He states to the public with gratified pride, that the subscription list is increased about three hundred after allowing for all those who have withdrawn from it. That from being THIRD in point of patronage, it is now FIRST, of the Lexington Newspapirs, i he is not very much misinformed. His gratification is greatly increased by the belief, that this encrease has been the result of the influence of cor rect political principles on the public mind, which has induced them to rally round the sentinel who upon holy ground. The law you are about to of power and that none of its general phrases sounded the alarm faulthally. They are not yet pass, is irrepealable! Irrevocable! We are so are to be construed into an extension of that prepared to give up the right of self government into the hands of a judicial oligarchy, but will maintain the rights of the people, the rights of the States, and the true principles of Democratic govconment. It is a holy cause, "Which will ultimately prevail, which will finally triumph.

The venerable person now at the head of the Kentucky Gazette is known to the people of Kentucky too well as an old Editor to make a recommendation from so young an editor, necessary or pr He established this paper near FORTY YEARS AGO, and until within a few years was the con-

stant Editor. The patrons of the Gazette whilst under the

He bids them a respectful adien JOHN M. M'CALLA.

The foregoing article shows, that the subscriber will succeed Gen. McCalla as Editor of the Ken-tucky Gazette: a Newspaper originally established by him in the year 1787, and was the first printed in the United States west of the Allegany Monntains, except the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Kentucky Gazette from its commencement to the present time, has been the steady and faithal advocate of the RIGHTS or THE PLOPLE, as secured to them in their constitution; as well as of Science and Literature in general: The deep interest the subscriber feels in the surcess of l'ransylvania University, which has been fully evinced by the time and expense bestowed by him on that institution for more than 30 years, is a sure guaranty that its interests will always find a firm advocate in the columns of this paper.

As there is no difference in the political opinions of the late editor and the subscriber, no material change will be made in the manner of conducting

the paper in future. JOHN BRADFORD.

Gazette Office, April 28, 1825.

GEN. LAFAYETTE. At a meeting of the Subscribers to a public dinner contemplated to be given to Gen. Lafayette on his arrival in Lexington. Capt. John Postlethwait was called to the Chair and Charlton Hinnt appointed Secretary, when the following resolutions were

offered and unanimously adorted. 1 Resolved that a public linner be given to Gen. Baker Eleazer Lafayette on his arrival by the citizens of the Town Blair M of Lexington and County of Fayette at a suitable lace convenient to Town.

2. Resolved that Capt. John Fawler, Nathan Brasheld Miley ayne Esq. Thos. Shelby Esq. Daniel Bradford Bledsoc Harry Sq. Richard Chiles Esq. John W. Hunt Esq. Wm. Beauchamp ly . Morton Esq. Jeseph Logan Esq. Maj. Heetor Beatty Robt Lewis, Capt. Patterson Banr Jno. C. Richard Belt Rufus son jr. Esq. Maj. Juseph Robb, Benjamin W. Dud-ley, M. D. Elisha Merralith Esq. and Col. Leslie Combs, Le a Committee of preparation and super-

3d. Resolved that said Committee have arrange ments made to dine both Ladies and Geutlemen. 4th. Resolved that the Secretary desire the members of the Committee to ensure at firs. Keen's lun on Saturday next at 10 o'clock, A. M. | Castleman David 3

JNO. POSTLETHWAII, Chairman CHARLTON HUNT, Secretary:

April 26th, 1825.

N. B. Subscriptions to the dinner will be recei-Cleave Ann Mrs ved by the several members of the Committee as Cunningham John well as by the gentlemen heretofore appointed.

COMMUNICATED. The Subscribers to a Rall to begiven Gen La-Cox Elizabeth FAVETUR, will convene at Mrs. Keen's Inn on Chroter Sand Thursday 28th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M. to make Coleman Mary R the necessary arrangements.

THE CONTROVERSY YELDED.

Mr. Wicktiffe in his last publication of 60 pages 3 vo. has come out with his usual bobliess of assertion; and in order to make as believe what he says, pledges bimself to "yield the controversy" if what Now, unless Mr. Wickliffe ie says be not true. backs out from the solemn pledge, he is actually Ethington Maria BOUND to yield the controvensy, if he should be refuted. I assert that he is completely refuted by Lafayette No. 7 in your paper of this day, which I have seen in manuscript, and to which I refer your

Let us now see if this virtuous and perseeuted statesman will be a man of his word.

GROCERIES. BRADLEY & HERNDON

AVE just received and war couttone to keep on hand at their store on Main Street, nearly opposite Leavy's corner and next door to Mr. Pila general assortment of GROCERIES, TIN. GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE;

which will be sold very low for cash in hand or such other articles as will answer in their trade. April 28, 1825-17-tf.

NOTICE.

A LL those having demands against the estate of DAVID LOGAN, dee'd, are requested to and all who are indebted to said estate, will make Hinds Saml

JAMES LOGAN, Adm'rs. April 28, 1825 .- 17-3 t*

NOTICE.

THIE SUBSCRIBER has opened a Tavern in the house formerly occupied by Mr. N. Sunp-Kirkpatrick Charity son as a tavern, near the lower end of the upper Kenedy John market house; where he will keep a constant sup-

N. B. From feur to six gentlemen of good char-N. B. From fent this is generally acter can be accommodated with boarding.

J. K. April 23, 1825—17-3m

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY.

Aires MARSH. ETURNS her that he to her friends for the en-couragement bitherto given her, and informs Maison George Macertie Alford them that she still continues to make and repair She has removed to a small frame! Miller Henry building on Market street, two doors from Short Miller Mr. street, and opposite to the house lately occupied as Meliner Launden an office for the Western Mountor. The house McKeyer Janes will be designated by an ninhrella constantly sproad

Mrs. Marsh has lately received an assortment of the most fashionable monating for Umbrellas and

April 28-17-3t*

NOTICE.

THE DEB! ORS to the Bank of Kentucky whose debts originated at the late Lexington Branch Bank, are mushed that their notes fall due on the 17th of May next, and that the Agent for the 1st Banking Listrict, may be expected at Lexington on Tuesday and Wennesday the 17th and 18th May, for the purpose of receiving not s for renewal, halls and discounts-notes for renewal filed for the propper amount with a memorandom of the amount to be paid, may be obtained upon application at the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth. THOMAS P. DUDLEY, Agent.

\$50 REWARD.

PANAWAY from the subscriber on the 4th of Raincy Thos April, a negro man named BEN, about 27 Raincy oe CS years old, tall slim made, with a spar over his left. Rain Jeremiah ye: another on his cheek, went lame on account of Rice Januthan is little toe being very sore, and his foot swelled; Rugers Joseph talks a little broken, very fond of liquor, bad on a Robinson James 3 gray janes short coat, an old light drab surtout enat | Robason Win and two pair of ragged overalls. He rode off a bay horse, ten years old, about 14 hands high, a natural Stake Margaret Miss trotter, shod before, a star in his forebead, roach Saxton Win main and bob tail, with some saddle and collar Shamburgh Chas marks.

There was also, another Negro Man left this starling John L place at the same time, belonging to a man in Ala- Swan Jonathan baina; strut well made, about 25 years old, and is Shannon Win supposed to have rode a sorrel borse of J. Tanuer, Shaw Genrge Ann four years old, sixteen handshigh, with light mane | Sandford Lawrence and tail, and four white feet. It is supposed they Shelby Orville will make for the state of Ohio and perhaps for Can- Stewart John aila. I will give the above reward if taken out of Stitson Isaac the state, or twenty dollars if taken in the state and | Shewel Thus secured in any jart so that I get him, and pay all Stevenson James reasonable charges. A generous reward will be Simmons Rebecca given for the horses or either of them, or for infor-Stone Geo mation so that I get them.

B. BOSWORTH. Lex. April 28, 1825-17-tf. The Liberty Hall, Cincinnati, will give the Sutton Douglass above three weeks insertion, and forward their account to this office for payment.

A List of Letters, REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, Triplett Robt on the first day of April. 1825; which it not Troutman Peter taken out in three months, will be sent to the Gen- Thompson Robt Y cral Post Office as dead letters.

Anderson Jane Muss Atkins Lewis Auderson Alex Doct Anderson John Allen JS Allee Ann Maria Brand Thos Bates James Barr Robert R Baker John

Barr & Lowry Breckinridge D M Rean Mr Bedford Dr Baher Letitia J Barksdale James G Dr. Beall John II Beauchamp J T Boswell Bushrod 2 Butler Jno O Butler P Borns David Bright M G Burns Wm Bryant James Boyd John Bryant Littleton Bryant David

Clay Green Campbell Isabella 4 Caton John Chafee Nicholas U Cleaveland Eli Cierk Fayette C Court Cirode Win Chamblin B W Carrell Reashil Cheaney Leonard Cheathan Larkin W Clay Abrm Cleaveiand John Conway Chas W Dr Cumbs L Cobern II P Coloman Pleasant PS Certrialit John Conway John R Dr Curry Thos 2 Cotton Catharine R Coffman David Cox Elizabeth Collard Geo W Cole John

Elston Jane

Ellis Thos

Farrow Asa

Leans James

Edmistoa Jos R

Ewing Felix Dr

Fair Wm Ferguson Priscilla

Fowler Thos Dr 2

Dabney Saml Dr Dunlap Alexr Donden Win Davis James Downing Rachel Miss Deinentwap John Dowells Thos Dishman Wm

Easton David Enunons Widow

Allen Lliza L

Field Edwd H Dr Fidier Win Fraynon Wm

Fandrice Joseph Gatewood Thos R

Holdman James

Ingles Thos

Lowry John

Layson Robt

Gray James S Gray William Graves Joseph Green Chas C Gray Benj P Gilman Mary Gayle John Gibney Alexander Gray Mary C Grigsby Saml Garrett Henry Gowen Wm Dr Graves Peni Grooms Cliza Grant Stephen Gordley John

Hadley Join L. Haggons John Harbough Henry Hart John Harras Thus Hawkins Martin L3 Hencely Nancy Hempstill Frank Hardesty James Henry Wm Hall Moses S Henson John Herring Wm Hart Rachel Hell Mrs Hoagland Martin Heriev Moses Hill John M S Hulmes Rubt Hickey Wm R Homphreys James 2 Iturst Caleb J Hobarl Silas Holmes W H HiR Silas

Johnson James Johnson Michael II Jones John H Johnson Sarah Johnson Rebecea

> Kitty St. Clair Klung John Keagan Fatrick

Kerbough Jacob Ledwidge Joseph Litwich Granderson Lewis Susauna R Lafon Jno or Win Ladd Wm Lyter Henry Lindsay Marcus Revil Little Wm Lovejey Rebecea Mrs Lawwell Peter

Macnoely Tilton Maishall Lliza Mrs Miller J F McKeyer Janes 2. McCullough Sin con

Morrison Martha Miss Morford Janas Moore Speccer Moore Julia W 2 Minrobant Thos Mollen Frederick Mr Denald John McClowan James McCutchen Salley Licking Archibald McGunsey J W P Dr 2 McGee Jonathan Dr

Nurton Jolin Neil John

Pettitt Harry

Perkins Mr.

Perry John S

Layur Henry

Pratt Enos

Price Sarah

Layne Nathan

Shaw Nathan

Stevensial Thos.

Scott Widter D

Perkins Jomes Dr

Priestly Sarah Mrs

Prosser Saud M. 3

Neale Joseph 9 Nytingee Gen

Owens T C Paramere Jesse Dr. Itay I W Prescott Francis C Paul Micbal Phillips John Pigg David Tike J M Phillips Win Poland Nathaniel Pollock Jahn Proctor Jolin

Lollard Thos J

Quinti John

Power John Hogers Juseph 2 Rigg Bazil Q Rogers Jeronijah Ramsey James Leid Tracius Rubiuson McSo Komied Letitia Kuss Robert Rodden Martha Miss Russell Mary O Fuckle lienry

Santon Wm Stafford Joseph K Shackleford John Spaulding S Stableton Namy Scantling James Smith Thos Spears Mary Smemaker Ranson Scuffield Martha Scott John 2 Stone Kalph Scott Win H Stout Margaret Sallivan James Sammons Lindsey Schyler Wur Spiir Win Sullivan Lawrence O. Simpson James

Tomlinson Elizabeth Tacket Enoch Templeton Henry Thomas J P Dr Thompson Saml Turnbuil Sarah Miss Taylor Wni Vaughn James Voris Wan

Townsly John Wasson Betsey Watts Geo Wigert P A Webb Julin Dr Watts Barnett Walker John Revd Walden Wni Williams Chas H Wharton Geo R Wingfield Enoch Ware Geo Warring John Whinis Joslana Willis Abner T' Warson Thos Wood Thos Wright Thos Wortlington Albert T Wintz John Wurk John Worsley W W Wood James B Dr Woolfolk Right A 2

Young Ambrose Yates Marshall Young Sarah D Persons calling for letters in the above list, will

please say they are advertised.

J. FICKLIN, P.
Lexington, April 14, 1825.—15-3t-A LIST OF LETTERS remaining mille l'ost Office in Minut Sterling, Ey, on the first day of April 1825; which if not taken out in three monds,

will be sent to the General Post Othec as dead let-James Anderson

John Anderson

Joseph Bay

Thomas Berry, Sr.

Armstead Douglass Mindteton C Davis

Miss Mary Prishers

Amos Davis

Benjamin Ellis

Andrew Flina

Moses Grooms

James Huls

Malon Hall

Elexis Harris

Elijah Jenkins

Charles Geurrant

Samuel Greenward

Elijah Harsbrough

William S Hensley

Alexander D Janes

Maj John Jameson

Archibalil Allen Joseph Alexander Daniel Badger John Beatty

William Collins Hannali Cleinments Robert Connelly William Car, Jr. Geurge W Cooke Elizabeth Cunning William Childers John Casseldine Robert Caldwell Asa Carrington Andrew Drysdale

Vivien Daniel l'astridge Daniel James Drysdale Alfred W Davis

Miss Eliza Irwin Juhn Poreman Samuel Feemster

Elijab Grant Samuel C Gill Charles Gilkey

Samuel Gipson Nat. Hart or the Clerk John F Hawkins Clerk of Montgomery Circuit Court

Samuel Hanks Archibald Hamilton Cartis Johnson George W Jesseries Mary Jackson

John R Porter or

Daniel P Mosely

David Riggs

Elisha Smith

Mary E Smith

Elisha C Smart

Renben Slavens

Elizabeth Smith

James Tremble

Larkin Steel

John White

Miss Ann Smith

Rev Mr Cary Smith

Frencer Reed

John Jones Naney Ingrahan Rebeeca Keeler Samuel Love

John Lance Henry Landis John Lafollet David Longneeker

William Miller Adam McComick Mrs Eliza Marshall Hugh McLaugh,in Abel Morgan Elisha Moore Samuel Morris George McLean Samuel Niekelson John Owens Robert Orear Jilson Payne

Thomas Pettett Lewis Pierce Jeremiah Raibourn Joseph II higgs

Richard Il Sandford Widiam Starks William Shryack Mark Shults Isaan Sparks Eli Shortridge George St. Clair Jacob Siewart 3 Zacharus Underwood

Mr Triplett Thomas Wills Robert Walker Robert Wlatton Andrew Young GEORGE HOWARD, P. M. Mount Sterling April 1, 1825 .- 15-St.



POETRY.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE. Pines suggested by Mrs. Heman's England's dead Son of green Erin's isle, Where are your men of might?

Hath Fame withdrawn her brilliant smile, Your glories sunk in night! Where are your sainted Soges! The bards of other days Whose harps in distant ages,? Loud song your warrior's praise?

Stands there no pileabove the dead To meet the stranger's eye! Hath darknesss o'er the memory spread Of those who dared to die-Oh why this coldness of the grave Within the island of the brave! Ge stranger-go in distant lands, Where banner ed hosts combine-Where'er the trace of martial bands,

Grecu Erin's ensigns shine. Gowhere Columbia's flag unrolls Fair freedom's glittering stars to heaven; Amid the throng of gallant souls Mark to whose hands 'tis given; Mark whose right arm can deepest spread

Their vergeance on the oppressors head! Look not at home—the Saxon sword Hath wasted all our greatness there; But vain hor countless locusts pour'd Till treachery broke the brave and fair. Till acorptons nursed within her oreast Robbed the green island of her best. Then was the chain around us hing, And since that hour our hearths are dim,

But unbroke yet our poets sing, The martyr'd patriots deathless hymn; And on the fields, and o'er the wave, Our children mingle with the brave. Go to-Saragossa's height To dreadful Waterloo,

Where'er the falchion glinmers bright, Our life-blood stains the dew. Go where the poet breathes his sung, The war word greams the ranks along, Where'er the wreaths of fame are twining. On land—on sea—in battle brave Green Erin's sons are shining.

These, strangers, are the piles in every land—on every soil
Reared to the loveliest of the isles. Our home the coward Saxon spoils; Our souls and hearts are still our own, And bend before no tyrants throne!

CYMON.

FOR THE GAZETTE. GLOOM OF AUTUMN. Hail ye sighing sons of sorrow, Learn with me your certain doom,
Learn with me your fate to-morrow;
Doad prehaps, laid in the tomb.
See all nature fading, dying, Silent all things seem to mourn. Life from vegetation bying, Brings to mind the mouldering urm.

See in yonder forest standing, Lotty cedars how they nod, Scenes in nature how surprising, Read in nature, nature's God. While the annual frosts are cropping Leaves and tendrils from the trees, So our friends are yearly dropping, We are like to oncof these.

Hollow winds about me roaring, Noisy waters how they rise, While I sit my fate deploring, Tears fast streaming from my eyes. What to me is Autumn's treasures. Since I have no earthly joy,
Long I have lest all youthful pleasures, Time must youth and health destroy:

Former friends, how oft I've sought them, Just to cheer a troubled mind, But they are gone like leaves in Autumn, Driven before the dreary wind . When a few more years are wasted, And a few more cares are o'er, When a few more griefs I've tasted I shall fall to rise no more.

Fast my sun of life's declining, Soun t'will set in eudless night, But my hopes pure and refining, Rest in future worlds of light. Cease this trembling, murmuring, sighing, Death will burst the sullen gloom, Then my spirit fluttering, flying, Shall be borne beyond the tonib

Jesus gives me grace and glory, All my wants shall he supplied, Canaan, Canaan lies before me, Soun I'R cross the swolling tide. Death cannot destroy my comfort, Christ will guide me through the gloom? Down he'll send a Heavenly consort To conduct my spirit home.

FOR THE GAZETTES TO A MARTIN. Return delightful bird return, In foreign lands no longer roam, Here scoreling sunbeams do not burn,

The cool spring breeze invites you home. The inclement winter's rage is o'er, Return once more sweet bird return, The blooming spring's delightful lure.

Invites you to your pleasing home. Come, I can kindly you receive, I have prepared for you a dome, The cornish just beneath the eve,

A resting place, a house, a home. There when bright sol illumes the east, And dim twilight begins to dawn, Come thou sweet bird, delightful guest, And serenade my house, my home.

Arouse me from my sluggish slumber, To view the fields in morning bloom; Delightful bird on longer wander, You leave with mea common home.

MITCHELL.

W. T. BARRY,

INFORMS his clients that THOMAS'M HICKLY JAMES E. DAVIS, & JAMES SHANNON Esquis artend to luch sines in the Payette Circuit Com And JAMES SHANDS From Court, and COLLANES CLARK to the Jessenary Crew Court, at aid of his king for the CIPTEN TIPE, TTS Lexington Feb 24 1829 - 8-42

Horse Sporting.



THE subscriber, Inn Keep er in the Town of (olumbia, Adair county Ky, is now preparing and with bave in implete order by the 10th umbia I'm; which is in sight

on the second Thursday in May next (the 12th of the month,) one mile and repeat for \$1400 Sampson month,) one mile and repeat for \$140 Sampson Casky's Esq. Florazel house, against Andrew Barnot's Whip mare Spoil-letter. Several other races are con-templated. This turf is about the centre between Lex-ington, Nashville, I missville and Hintsville; equal and y many said to be superior to the Lexington turf. H shall be kept in complete trim for fall and spring racing and being situated about the centre of those places mentioned (whereat the bist running horses in the western country are to be found, be hopes to have the pleasure of seeing Gendenen from those quarters with their fine horses, meet on the COLUMBIA FURF and there try their SPEFD and BOFTOM ROBERT II. FURTON.

N. B. The Fditors of the Frankfort Argos, Louis-

ville Advertiser, Russelsville Messenger, and Nashville Republican will be so good as to insert the above three times in their respective papers and forward the a mount of their respective charges to me which shall nimediately be paid or remitted

KCRURT H BURTON Columbia, Adoir county Ky, March, 28, 825

Something Singular.

HAT is some person left at my shop about two years ago a large Circular bar, brass and in mand something still more singular is, if the owner does no eall and pay for the repairs and take it away I shall soon sell the same to pay myself for the repairs and this advertisement.

STEPREN S: URDIVANT. Lex. April 15, 1825-15-3t.

LOST.

O'S Sunday evening between the Presbyterian church and Keen's Inn a g ld chain and key. Any person leaving it at the bar will receive five dollars re-Lexit gton April 21 1825-16-1t*

SLAVES FOR SALE A N evcellent CODK and WASHER, iged between 40 and 50 years. Also a bny 16 years of age, who is acquainted with quilling in a bagging factory. Enquire of the Panter.

Lexington, April 14, 1825.—15- tf

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Nicholas, STATE OF KENTICKY, wille Ky, which if not taken out in three FAYETTE CIRCLIT SCT, months from the first of April will be sent to the John Gorham, complainant, General Post Office as dead letters.

Alexander Thomas

Burten Absalom Banton Win Bromfield William

Boyce William

Coghill Patrick

Cobb John

Clark James

Catlen David

Linna Samuel

Living on Edward

Fauleoner George

Fry John

Grnw Fanny

Gilmore John

Howser John

Highes Eliza

lindson Joshua

Johnson Jesse

Kerby Francis

Leeker Nathan

Lewis Nancy

Martin James

McPherers Mexander

Martin Elizabeth

Mess Ray McCounel Andrew

Overstreet Henry

Perron William B

Poindexter Peter

Robertson William

Riebardsen Thomas

Scanland William 2

Sheriff of Jessamine

Scott Thomas B

Stipe Frederick

Taylor George

Summitt John

Price William E

Pedget Thomas

Rice Jefferson

Metealf Henry

Neal George

O -

Isher John

Harrison Margaret

Hampbill Andrew

lieward Thompson

Clerk of the Jessamine

-Circoit court

Adams Benjamin

Brown John Bryant Daniel Blackford John Bryant Edmund Baker Margaret

Capfman Christopher Campbell Matthew Craven William Coons Mrs. the copper smith's wife Chrisman George 2 Curd James T

Doherty Charles Downing Eliza Drake Samuel Davenport Charles M. 2 Daugherty Sarah

Edwards Amos Froman Arthur

Funk Junathan Galloway Naney Griffing Kitty

Howser Abraham Jun. llogen William Hanspiger Samuel Hoover Moses Hawkins Thomas

Highweer luchard Heath Wm or Richard Jackson Elizabeth

Jimmerson David Kindred James Kerby Richard

Lewis Margaret Lusk J

Monrae George E Macune James Minter Joseph Madison George Mct'lear Jamer A Moore David Mays Samuel

Newman David Nave John

Olds William Oyler John

Palton James Price Daniel B Perkins William Payne Fleming

Rice Thomas M. Rowland George Reed Abragam Rice Michael

Singlelon Lewis Shanklin Sarah Suttle Liney Smith John S

Scott John Jun Stevens Riebard Turnham Joel Talbott Presley

Welch Nathaniel Waits James N Walers David Wharton Polly Woodson Tucker M

Tyson Edward Walson Patrick Womaek & Bryan 2 Williams James Weber Henry Woodsen Samuel II 4

A. YOUNG, P. M. Nicholosville Ky April 1, 1825-15-3t.

Journeymen Blacksmiths. I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended. JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825-12-tf. JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed at this OFFICE

Botanic Garden.

TOPOSALS will be received for the fullowing Work To Grub and plough about 7 acres of ground.

To pave about 60 square yards with flat stones. To jay about 100 Cubic yards of a stone fence. To put up a Board fence 7 feet high, an und fatt

the ground To Cart Tan bark-and other objects by the day or To procure and plant One Thousand young trees,

Shrubs and Vines, from the woods.

Apply to the superintendant C.S. Pafinesque by letters left at Capt. Pike's or Thoma. So his.

N. B. The shareholders are notified to pay the instalments due on their shares to the a reasurer of the com-Feb. 3 1825-5-tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his SMITH SHOP to the Corner of Upper Street, between the Fpiscopal and Methodist Churches, where he carries on the

WHILE SMITH BUSINESS in its various Lianches, viz. Scale Beams and Steel-

assures there and the public that no paies shall be shorted to make them well satisfied both in quality to price of the work done at his shop.

(a) House Shoring and other kin is of Blacksmith.

Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.

THOMAS STUDMAN.

Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.
THOMAS STUDMAN. N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn te trade. T. S. the trade.



Feb. 10, 1825.—6.-tf.

ALLAR, DRENNAN & SONS. REST OFFILE Inform the public that they carry on the above had a cost; posite the lower market house, Lexing on A.y. c. ciands they may be favoured with, shall to the thally extend d to.

Note: At the same place

Silks & Cloths Dyed black, blue, and a rous colours

Mens' Clothes Scoured, and the Colour renewed Levington Feb. 10, 1825----6-tf

STATE OF KENTICKY, \ FEBRUARY TERM 1325.

ABSALOM CAVINS'S heirs & others CHANCERY

This day came the Complainant by his counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant William Arristrong and Polly his wife and Sally Self are no inhabitants of this commonwealth and they having failed to enter their of pearance hereis a-greeably to law and the rules of this court, on the motion of the complainant it is ordered that unless the said defection to do appear bere on or before the first day of our next June term and answer the complainants bill the same shall be taken for confessed against them and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper published in this temmony catch for two months successively agreeably to law.

A copy test

THOMAS BODLEY, e. f. c. e. (111: KEY, r. Q.)

Land and Negroes For Sule.

IN pursuance to a decree of the circuit cour of Fayette cennty Ky at their February Term 1825, obtained by petition of Peter Moore's heirs: The subscriber appointed by the said court commissioner, to carry into effect the said decree will proceed to self, on Friday be 20th day of May 1825, two loss of Land, one con-East of Lexington

-ALSO-NEGROIS. A erc. lit of 12 months will be given by the nurchaser or purchasers civing bond with approved security payable in gold or silver
THOMAS A RUSSELL, Com'er.

March 17 1825-11-2m.

The Bell Tavern.

On Jefferson street near the Court House, LOUISVILLE Ky.

IS Now occupied by the undersigned, where geneed hoarders and travellers can have as good accommodations as any in Louisville at the Lexington prices AMOS EDWARDS. Louisville Ky Ecb 10th 1825-19-3in.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS.

CONTINUES to superintend a HOUSE OF ENTERFAINMET for Mary May, in the town of Harrodsburg Kentucky. She having removed from her former stand to the House lately occupied by Capt Genrge W Thompson, which is more in the entre of the town, and adjoining the l'est Office. Having procured additional Rooms to those be longing to the said stand, she will be enabled to accommodate more extensively.

The house &c. shall be well furnished and my best exertions used to 'give general satisfaction. Harrodsburgh March 3, 1825—9-tf.

Botanic Garden.

THE Shareholders in the Transylvania B tanic Garden tompany are notified that the third Instament o \$5 is due this mouth of April 1825, and that an election of a President, six Directors and a Treasurer is to take place in the first monday of May next (2d May), at which none can vote or be elected, unless they have paid all their instalments. C. S. RAFINESQUE.

Secretary and Super.

Lafayetic Coats.

THE subscriber offers the above Coats to the public as a valuable improvement in that kind of garment. They are cut without either BACK or SIDE SEAMS in the body. By this improve-ment, the effects of the dast which settes in the ceams, are completely avoided; by which means, they will last longer, and keep a better appearance than coats cot in the ordinary way. He has made several coats of the above kind, which have given general satisfaction to those who have examined and tried them. They set remarkably neat, and the finer the cloth, the more elegantly they can be made to fit. Frack coats, as well as close hody coats, can be cut to this pattern with success. For Military Uniforms, it will be particularly suitable and Ladies riding direses will appear equally wells when cut by this mode. This I believe is the first time that this mode of cutting coals has been used in the Western Country. Apply to the Subscriber, next door to the Lex-

ington Library, Main Street.
L. M'CULLOUGH.
Lexington, March 27- £25.—13-tf.

HEMP WANTED Hemp by J. M. P.ke, or Lockerby and McOuatt.

FOR SALE. A Valuable ESTATE in Land and Negroes.

Les. Sep. 23, 1624-39-if

THE tract of land on which I reside in the county of Jessamine, containing emit hundred and ixty-three acres principally inclosed and not surthree hundred and fifty acres of the tract in cultivation, the ballance finely timered. Its situation admits of a handsome division either into two or three trinements and would be sold in divisions to accom-AN excellent site, for a DISTILERY, sopplied by a never failing stream, approximately the plan, are offered to the public.

DAY (I) CUTLIR,

plied by a never failing stream upon which one has been conducted for many years. I would also sell 25 likely young negrors, two of whom are men and boys accustomed to, and capable yards made and repaird. The Iron work for ail of performing farming business. Four of the boys orts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on have been during the last year engaged in a bagging, a fair trial on the subject, there in hearth in and for sale. Locks repaired &c. &c.

Rectory. The residue of the negroes are likely wo-stating it has for exceeded my expectation with in the renders his thanks to his former friends, and men, girls, and children. The entermore may also saving mel and labor: I state farefer it exceeds as my thing I have ever seen: Given and I have need

apparatus capable of making a barrel of Whiskey per, day to-

together with the present crop of about 156 acres of corn, with rve, oats, and hay, also the farming intensits. But little is hazarded in the assertion that at more valuable real estate, slaves, and pursonal property has but seldom been offered for sole in this 1925; Nichola-ville; country. The whole would be exchanged for United States stock or sold at its reasonable value upon terms of unitual advantage.

S. II. WOODSON. essamine county, Sept 9, 1824 37-tf.

LEXINGTON BRASS IRON AND BELL



Bruss and Iron Work for Machinery, &c. Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825-3-tf

TANDI thining 47 acres and 32 poles the other 42 acres which landis stuated in the county of Fayette on the waters. One mile and a halffrom Lexington on the grantsof the North fork of Elkhorn, about ten miles North fort road, nearly and half is tunbered fand, the bal lance is in a good state of cultivation; a frame house and Orehard, and one of the best springs in Fayette property deceded from Peter Moore dee'd to Nancy and Blackwell Moore dee'd. The Land is well watered and Blackwell Moore dee'd. The Land is well watered and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dee'd, lead is now offered for sale lew for CASH by the Connell dee'd, and it would be a sale lew for CASH by the Connell dee'd, leave of early leaf to the best springs in Fayette county, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dee'd, leave of the best springs in Fayette county, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dee'd, leave the land is now offered for sale lew for CASH by the Connell dee'd, leave the land is now offered for sale lew for CASH by the leave the land is now offered for sale lew for CASH by the land is now offered for sal Leirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON. Lex. April 1, 1824---14---16.



WHISKEY WHISKEY of a SUPERIOR QUALITY for sale by the BARREL

DAVID MEGOWAN. upper end of the market house. LEXINGTON MAY 10th, 1824-20-t.f.



mannfaelure

FOR SALE A SMALL FARM OF SO - ORBA In the immediate neighbourhood of LEXINGTON.

FEMILERE are on it, comfortable buildings for two families it necessary-good water-meadows & orchards, -pader good fence-and sufficiency of wood land. Terms can be made very tayonrable.

Apply to CHARLES WILKINS,

or Col. JAMES TRO TER

Lex. Aug. 1984—37-tf

MOROCCO

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above busines in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself be will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union uitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Ceacl Makers Sadlers and Book Binders which he will seil twenty per cent less than imported skins. This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on hand.
PATISCK GEOHEGAN.
annary 13th, 1825-2-1f Lancasterian reminary.

TERMS of thition in this seminary are for the Alpha-bet, Orthography, Reading, and slate Writing, Eight Dollars in the Currency of this State per Session of live menths

For the above including paper writing, Arithmetic, and Geography ten Dollars - One half to be poid in advance and the other half at the close of the session The above prices include all expenses for Slates, Penc.ls, Pens. Ink. Paper, and Fuel, usually hirnished reness, reas, that tapen the plan of Mr. Lauraster.

These who may have passed beyond the Arithmetic ards in this institution and those who may be engaged n the study of Geography will furnish their own books

1 exh gton April 7 18 5 14-tf Principal

New Invention.

MONG the numerous kinds of useful inventions that that have recently appeared before the public the subscriber would introduce that of making SPIRTLOFS LAGIORS, in an improved plan. both as it regards mer and lateur. So nucles, that I will warrant a saving of one half of the Inch, and one Bird of the labour which is consumed in the old ways of distribug. Stills made in this way do not burn the spirits, and can be made to may size, to move from one to six barrers it whiskey in a days

Persons recling disposed to purchase rights for its dividuals, or least county, of the above inventuo, passed by any in Kentucky, in soil. There are about, will please call at the Union Wills, Jessamine contry where they can see stills on that plan in successful operation, making upwards of GNL HUNDRED GALLONS aday. Should they wish to purchase rights, Air David Crezierat the Union Milis is ac-Unrized to sell them. The following certaicates modate purchasers. It is admirably the legisled for the fixed to sell them. The following certificates a stock farm, or any other agricultural pursuit, from gentlemen who have erected the stills and first start of the fixed to the stills and first start of the star

licentor and patenten.

ann ary 20, 1825 -3-tf. Having purchased the patent right of Mr David Cutter, on a new pian of distillation, and favor ghad

this 8th day of January 1825:

After having a fair trial of vonr improved plan of distilling, I feel it my duty to state in the roble that it far exceeds any thing of the kind I know of as it respects fiel, labour, and convenience. The product of the grain appears to be better, and the spirit purer, transhat made in the ordinary on de; Given midermy hand this 17th day of January

JOSEPH II CHRISMAN.

A: YOUNG:

MR DAVID CUCLER: Having fully tested by experiment an improved plan of Distillery by Steam Invented by Mr. P. Cutter. I besitate not in say, that it is far superier in point of economy both of Labour and Fnel to any plan I have ever seen, and believe the Spirm made in this way is equal to any now made in this

D. CROZER: Union Minus Jessamine County K. Jan 10th 1825.

850 REWARD.

Will give the above ri ward in mates of the Commonweal his Back, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who breke into my store-room in the town of Versilles, on the high of the thirteenth instand took out of my meney drawer about two limits and took out of my meney drawer about two limits. inst and took out of my meney drawer about two him dired didars, principally in orders used by the sub-cerioer, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and sixty-two-and-a-half cents notes. Personal-holding trekets for the above some are requested to receive the commanwealth's notes for them. The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they many to feely in the above denon institut issued by CONTINUES to earry on the POUNDRING BUSI-public are desired to observe particularly of whom the NESS in the town of taxington, second door below receive tickets of the above denon ination issued by DANIEL PRICE

The sale will commence with the towest number of section, township, and range, and proceed in regular numerical order. The lands reserved by the law for

ise of schools, or other purposes, will be excluded I ma the bale Given under my band, at the City of Washington, this twenty sixth day of January 1825.

JAMES MONROE. GEO GRAHAM,

Commissioner of the General I and Office By the President of a e United States N pursuance of law, 1. JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby publish and make known that a public side will be held at Lord &: fice for the ! istrict of Sall liver, in the state of 3118souri, on the third Wonda; in May next, for the disposal of such lands, now situate within the limits of sit district sold at the Land Office at St. Lons, Ma, which district. sold at the Land Orice at St. Lons, Mi, which were relinquished to the britted states prior to the 1st. itan of Cotober, 1s21, under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved on the 2d day of March 1s24 emitted "An act for the rehefof to epirclasers of protectants prior to the 1st day of July, 1826," which six and are situate within the following described townships

Mest of the 5th principal meridian.

Townships 49, 50, 51, 53, & 54

49, 50, 51, 5, 57 54, & 55 of a g

49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 558, 56, of a g

49, 53, 54, 55, 56, & 57

49, 54, 53, 56, 57 53, & 59 of a g

49, 54, 55, 56, 57 49, 54, 55, 56,

The sale to commence with the lowest number of cetium, township, and range, and to be continued in galur nunerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, day of January, A. D. 1825. JAMES MONROE By the President.

GEORGE GRAHAM, tomnissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of the laws of the United States in Scottand Kentucky are authorized to publish the foregoing. F h 17, 18 5-7-13t

Garden Seeds.

The last year's growth, For Sale by the Subsecti

Patent Polish Shoe Blacking, nitable for ladies' as well as gentlemen's shoes: is preservative to the leather, and gives a brantial polish, at 25 cents currency a single box, and 2 per cent deduction, wholesale. For the convenience of families, it will be sold at 50 cents per pound, without his boxes. He has likewise for saic, old pressed

Castor Oil, Paints, Oil. Putty. Varnish, &c. JOHN STICKNEY, Lexington, Peh. 8,-6-tf

For Sale or Rent.

THOSE large and commodions Brick Ruildings in the town of Winelester Ky, eweed and ocupied by the subscriber as a public House for sev ryears past; attached thereto is a large Brick table, also an out lot containing about twenty-six ieres. To a purchaser a great bargain would be

JOHN DUDLEY Winehoster Ny March 23, 1825-13-tf.